THE INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico, Burbank, Glendale and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1911 NO. 15

EN ROUTE TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Rev. Hatch Sends Greeting To Sentinel Readers

Dear Sentinel:—Having survived the bye-byes and boo-hoos incident to our departure for the far east, we sought diversion and consolation in making such observations as we could from the outlook platform on the rear car of our train. I need not assure you, Mr. Editor, or our friends among your readers, that our strongest and most constant thought, since the morning we took the car at Tropico avenue, has been of the day, not so very distant, when we shall return to the modest little city that has grown so dear to us, to the little brown church that has proven to be a real sanctuary for us, and to the people, all of them, whom we have learned—and learned so easily—to love.

Our journey was uneventful, but very enjoyable. Mr. McDermont of Long Beach, was a passenger, and the only one we knew, until at Claremont, Rev. T. T. Cresswell and wife, of Pomona, came aboard. We proved to be quite congenial, and you may be sure we had a good jolly time. Mr. Cresswell is a droll wit, and we kept him busy.

As we were whirled through eastern New Mexico and western Arizona, exclamations of wonder and admiration called us from window to window and from side to side of the car, anxious lest we should miss some of the marvelous coloring and carvings of mountain rock, or other interesting scenes coming into view as the train sped on.

Having some hours to wait in Chicago, we visited the famous Marshall Field store. Led by a very courteous and intelligent guide, we ascended by one of the many series of elevators to the top floor, which is the thirteenth story above ground. There we were ushered into the coldest place we are likely to find in our lifetime, unless by some misfortune we should be caught in an eastern mid-winter. Passing through three apartments, which may be described as cold, colder and coldest, we entered an artificial Iceland. Of course we were not clad in furs and did not particularly enjoy the low temperature indicated by the thermometer to be four degrees below freezing. There were fur rugs, fur robes, fur capes and furs of a hundred shapes—more than 50,000 of them, the guide told us—belonging to persons who had entrusted them to this great concern for safe keeping. We were next shown to the great dining rooms, occupying the whole of one floor. There is one section for patrons and the public and another, just as nicely furnished, for the employees of the house. The most interesting feature of this department is the low rate charged employees for meals. They are served a good meal, in a style that is attractive and appetizing, for 15 cents or less.

Generous provision is made for the comfort and entertainment of employees. They have spacious rest rooms, with cozy corners, lounges, rockers, writing tables and books in abundance. There are over nine thousand women and girls, and a large number of men and boys, in the regular service of the concern.

Among the many notable features to be observed is the subway station on the third floor below the ground. All goods delivered to the Fields establishment are brought in by this underground freight railway. It is 65 miles in total length. It connects all the greatest wholesale houses and all the railroad freight stations in Chicago, and operates by an ingenious system of management, so that goods are conveyed promptly in and out.

Another feature of interest in this great establishment is the refuse sorting department. There are tons of packing paper of all kinds being turned over by experts, who select and assort according to quality, and pack it into bales for shipment to paper makers. The retail delivery department is not the least interesting. It runs by machinery. Great belts carry the thousands of packages from point to point and bear them to the loading rooms where they are placed in auto trucks or wagons. Our guide having brought us from thirteen stories above to the third story below ground and again to the fourth story above, where the beautiful rest rooms for patrons are situated, we were left to wander as we would,—and purchase if we could. Fortunatefly our time was limited, and the lure of the bargain countetr did not seriously affect us.

The ride from Chicago to Pittsburgh was without especial interest. The dirty choking atmosphere of Chicago was all but insufferable to us. The one of our party who might be supposed to notice it least, said with an emphasis which is characteristic of her: "Give me Tropico. It beats this all to pieces!"

After a day together, at Pittsburgh, we parted company, your correspondent passing on to Atlantic city.

The General Assembly was just opening when I arrived. The sermon by Dr. Chas. Little, the retiring moderator, was a remarkable one. The enrollment of delegates shows an attendance of 840. Of this number 12 are from Los Angeles. There are 41 altogether from the Pacific Coast and the Philippines.

The meetings are being held on the steel pier, standing over the sea one-third of a mile from land. Already there have been some splendid speeches, but no action has been taken upon any matter of great importance. It is interesting, sometimes pathetic and often amusing, to observe the greetings in the assembly hall, on the streets and everywhere, of men who have not met for long years. Some old college classmates who have been on opposite sides of the world since their graduation until now; here and there a couple who had forgotten each other completely, may be seen slipping off to some quiet corner; their right hands clasped and their left hands holding handkerchiefs that persist in finding their way for an instant now and then to the neighborhood of the hat rim.

It has been my great pleasure to meet a number of my former parishioners. Many of the men with whom I was associated at Pittsburgh are here. Many whom I have not known hitherto I shall henceforth reckon among my personal friends. Among these is Elder Oscar Earl Burch, of Las Vegas, N. M., who is a nephew of our N. C. Burch of Tropico.

As the work of the Assembly develops I shall try to catch into another letter such items as may promise to be of interest to the readers of "The Sentinel." Cordially Yours,

C. BLANCHARD HATCH.

DEATH OF FRANK I. MARSH

It is eleven years ago that Frank Ira Marsh and his wife, Esther, came to Tropico to live. Their home was on Central avenue, where H. W Meyers now resides. They came from Omaha, where they had resided for a number of years. Mr. Marsh was a native of Vermont. The place of his birth is North Clarendon. At his death his age was 61 years, 5 months and 17 days. Some four years ago, Mr. Marsh sold out his home place in Tropico on Central avenue and removed to Glendale where he built the Vermont hotel on 4th street near Brand boulevard. But that move did not interrupt his close social and business relations with the people of Tropico. From the first he took an active interest in the affairs of the community and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in all matters of common concern. Warm in his sympathies, generous in his impulses, genial in his companionship, upright in his dealings, no man stood higher in public esteem and confidence than Mr. Marsh.

A year or so ago Mr. Marsh sold out a part of his Glendale holdings and removed to his ranch at Buena Park for a quieter and more reposeful life, especially to Mrs. Marsh, to whom his devotion was a distinguishing trait of his noble character. Here, the malady overtook him that carried him away. A strong, hearty and vigorous man, the word of his seizure by the insiduous foe of earthly life, came as a shock to our community. In her hour of speechless sorrows, Mrs. Marsh has the sympathy and condolence of a circle of friends as wide as the bounds of the valley.

Funeral services over the remains of the farmer fellow-townsman were held in the Presbyterian church of Tropico, that his hands had helped to build, on Wednesday. His burial was at Forest Lawn on Wednesday.

The services at the church were conducted by Rev. Ward of Glendale, in the absence of Pastor Hatch, and consisted solely of a prayer, scriptural consolations of the religion of Jesus, a few remarks by Rev. Stuart, and the silent but no less eloquent incense of the flowers that covered the casket and banked the altar. So it was at the grave. The absence of ostentatious lament was in keeping with the wishes of him whose memory now takes the place of his visible presence.

Mr. Marsh's death occurred at California hospital. All family relatives are living East. In her loneliness and bereavement Mrs. Marsh is the guest of her long-time friends Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richardson, on Central avenue, and Mrs. D. H. Imler on Park avenue.

DECORATION DAY

Appropriate services under the direction of N. P. Banks G. A. R. Post and Relief Corps of Tropico, in honor of the dead soldiers of the Civil and Spanish wars, were held at Grand View cemetery. The attendance was general. There were no formal addresses. The Grand Army memorial ritual was recited by the officers of the Post, and all the children of the grammar and high schools of Burbank, Glendale and Tropico, in imposing and patriotic array, contributed commemorative exercises, through chosen representatives. The music of the day was by the Glendale band, including a patriotic song by Rev. Henry, concluding with America.

TROPICO PUBLIC LIBRARY

With a part of the money proceeds of the "Easter Sale," the following list of new books has been added to the City Public Library.

The Squaw Man; When a Man Marries; Like Another Helen; Happy Hawkins; Mary Jane's Pa; The Lilac Sunbonnet; Molly Make Bebieve; Red Men and White; The Best Man; Bruyver Jim's Baby; Rose O' the River; Comrades; Robinetta; The Rules of the Game; Rutledge; Wyoming; The Grain of Dust; Red Pepper Burns; Master of the Vineyard; Cousin Maud; Mary Cary; For Lilias; Wee Wifie; Mary Ware in Texas; Putmanhall Cadets; Putmanhall Rivals; Putmanhall Champions; Putmanhall Rebellion; Sara Crewe; The Young Auctioneer; Betty Wales Freshman; Betty Wales Sophomore; Betty Wales Junior; Emmy Lou; Donald and Dorothy; Hilda of the Hippidrome; The Water Witch; Tom the Telephone Boy; Only a Farm Boy; Abraham Lincoln; The Boy and Man.

AN ADDITIONAL BUSINESS BLOCK DEMANDED

The need of additional facilities for the accommodation of the growing business of the city is becoming manifest. While it is generally conceded that sittes as near as may be to the Southern Pacific Railroad for shops, warehouses and dealers in heavy goods, are most desirable. There is a strong pull for retail establishments at one or more of several sites on Brand boulevard. As an illustration in favor of these sites the success attending the location of business blocks on Brand boulevard, at Glendale, between Third and Fourth streets, is pointed out.

Nothing definite is as yet determined upon, but the matter is having attention. There are other interests besides commercial and manufacturing, that will help to a determination of the matter and those interests are in a centrally situated electric railway station and a proper post office building. These are interests of a very urgent character and their consideration does not brook further postponement.

SAN FERNANDO TO INCORPORATE

San Fernando, at the head of the great valley of that name, and its chief town, with a population of 2750, is moving for municipal incorporation. We infer from the Press that the movement is meeting with some opposition, though that it is of a very serious or weighty character does not appear. How a community of the size and situation of San Fernando can progress, in anything like an orderly, systematic and effective manner is not easy to comprehend. As the Press well says: "Secure home rule first then it will be an easy matter to solve all other questions that may need attention." Home rule is the doctrine of every advocate of a square deal. Effective co-operation for the common good is possible only under incorporation. If annexation to Los Angeles becomes advisable at any time, such annexation may be affected by consolidation under the general law on just as fair, if not fairer terms.

Patrons of the Sentinel will please take notice that, for convenience sake, we have changed our day of publication from Saturday to Thursday.

LOCAL NOTES.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150, Richardson Tract. Apply to Sentinel Real Estate Office, Tropico.

WANTED.—Dressmaking at home or by the day, $2. MRS. C. E. TAYLOR, 1165 Park avenue, Tropico.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, $25 per month. Mrs. Charles Peckham, Walnut St., Tropico.

Everybody reads the Sentinel. It gets into every home and reaches every business man and housewife.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Furnished. Bath and light. 1421 Cypres. West San Fernando Road. MRS. BAIRD.

Fresh cutting of alfalfa hay ready for delivery. Price right. Order now. Bernard Cook, Phone Glendale 278J.

Among the sales of real estate recently made by W. G. Black, is that of seven and one-half acres at Chattsworth Park at $300 per acre.

FOR SALE—Two ten-acre tracts of excellent land. Good car service. $2500 each. W. G. Black, 1247 Park Avenue, Tropico.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Robert Taylor attended the Good Templar convention at Lordsburg, as a delegate from the Tropico lodge of the order, on Saturday last.

WANTED—Position as deliveryman anywhere in Los Angeles city and county. Address Box 4, Sentinel office, Tropico, Cal.

FOR SALE—Six-room bungalow, Richardson Tract; bath, gas and electric light. Lot 50x150. Apply to Sentinel Real Estate Office, Tropico.

Frank H. Davis, Tropico's popular and progressive business man and booster, has returned from the Knights of Pythias convention at Eureka, and is again at his post with the Tropico Mercantile Co.

For a literal violation of the city's speed ordinance, the Glendale Recorder gave the offender a suspended sentence . In his honor's judgment an observance of the spirit of the law is of the most importance. A repetition of the offence is not likely.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flatirons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

Birdseye view of Tropico and vicinity, in Sentinel Supplement, half-tone engraving, furnished subscribers on application. Send it "back East" and show your friends where you are and where to come.

Let the public know what you have to sell. Your advertisement in the Sentinel will reach more people for less money than in any other advertising medium. For rates call up Glendale 24, party R.

Order your ice by phone from Tropico Ice and Express Co. Mr. Van Meter now has two teams in the field and can fill orders without any delay. He makes a specialty of local and Los Angeles expressing. Phones: Home 523; Glendale 291.

FOR SALE—Six-room dwelling on Tropico avenue. Plastered, bath and gas; built-in effects. Lot 50x176. Orange, lemon, grapefruit, loquat, fig, peach, apricot and blackberries, with good kitchen garden. Price $2500. Terms, or will trade for good clear lot in part payment. Apply Sentinel Real Estate Office.

The Home Mission Monthly for June is overflowing with matter of intense interest to the people of the Pacific Coast. It is devoted chiefly to a consideration of the status of Alaskan natives, of whom there is said to be 30,000 who, though many removes the superior of many American sojourners, in qualification for the duties of social, political and religious life, are denied the right of citizenship.

Tropico Mercantile Co.

Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

VEGETABLES CANNED

Asparagus, per can	25c	Western Corn, per can	10c
Mushrooms, per can	30c	Western Corn, per doz	$1.10
Peas, French, per can	30c	Maine Corn, 2 cans	25c
Peas, French, per can	25c	Maine Corn, per doz	$1.45
Peas, Extra Sifted, per can	25c	Tomatoes, 3 cans	25c
Peas, Sifted, per can	20c	Tomatoes, whole Pack, 2 cans	25c
Peas, Early June, 2 cans	25c	Tomatoes, Chili, per can	10c
Peas, Soaked, 3 cans	25c	Peeled Green Chili, per can	10c
Baked Beans, No. 1, 3 cans	25c	Pimientos, Morrone's, per can	15c
Baked Beans, No. 2, 2 cans	25c		
Baked Beans, No. 3, 2 cans	35c		
Succotash, 2 cans	25c		

FISH

Salmon Bellies, 2 for	15c	Clams, Underwood's 2 cans	25c
Shrimp, 2 cans	25c	Salmon, 1 lb. flat, per can	25c
Codfish Middles, per lb	15c	Salmon, ½ lb. flat, per can	15c
Clam Chowder, per can	10c	Salmon, 1 lb. tall, per can	20c
Lobster, per can	25c	Salmon, Pink, per can	10c
Mackerel, per can	20c	Sardines	5c to 25c
Clams, minced	10c		

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
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OPENED FOR BUSINESS

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Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

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in great variety are here to help the invalid to recovery. There are hot water bags, fountain syringes, atomizers, sprayers and innumerable other things. As with our drugs and medicines our sick room appliances are selected for their high quality. They have the approval of all physicians.

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Items of Interest and Communications Will Be Gladly Received.

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N. C. Burch, Editor.

H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

Sunset Phone 24-R

TROPICO, CAL, JUNE 1, 1911

An incumbent of office, whether a high-up judge or low-down justice, afraid of recall, is quite certainly impressed with an inner consciousness of his unfitness for the place he holds.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker wants the people to leave some of their proposed reforms for God to accomplish. The reformatory God is conducting will receive its patients in due time, but too late to be of much benefit to the living in the world today.

INSECTS

Where the honey is, there the bees are. Where the money is, there the people are. The Lancaster Ledger's account of the frantic crowding of a colony of bees into a tank of honey and their furious fighting for an individual share of its delicious "drip," is a fair illustration from the lesser insect world of those of the larger insect world, for, after all, how much is mere man, in the affairs of this life beyond its commonest insects? People leave the country and swarm to the city, trample and crush each other in a mad rush for money. Their conduct is no whit less disreputable than that of the bees. Indeed, to rank it as more so might be insulting to the bees. We watch these little creatures. We see them fight and sting each other mercilessly. The strong prevail, and gorge themselves on the spoils of victory. We turn in disgust from the spectacle. We say their conduct is exceedingly vulgar. If we could, as they are insects of the lower order only, we would demand their arrest and punishment, send them to solitary confinement and a fare of bread and water.

But, as we turn from this, we are confronted with an exhibition of depravity no less vulgar or cruel in the ranks of the highest order of created things. Then what do we say? We say nothing. We are mum.

MEMORIAL DAY

The events that gave rise to the observance of the 30th of May, in each recurring year, as a day to be religiously devoted to sacred rites in memory of the dead of the civil war are enveloped in the haze of half a century of vanished years. They are events of vivid reality on memory's tablets, to few of the living of to-day.

They are known to the masses only as a book-told tale, or a legend of the long ago from the lips of the aged. To the many they count for little more than other stories of war and heroism, and the day in memory of the men that made the record of them is empty of rational meaning—has passed from Decoration Day attended with solemn public memorial services, with here and there an exception, to a day of pleasure and amusement.

But perhaps it is as well. The survivors of that heart-breaking period, to whom the day has ever brought a sacred balm of consolation to their private griefs, and none of their number are without them, are few and rapidly passing. They rejoice in the day that made us a nation. They are ready to rejoice in the day that preserved us a natjon.

If Memorial Day is to be a day of rejoicing over events that preserved us a nation as is Independence day a day of rejoicing over events that made us a nation, they are ready for the change. But until the change comes, to make it a day of fun and frolic, whether in the Northland or the Southland, is little less to them than sacrilege.

THE CONSUMERS' WAY OUT

How does it come that there is little or no profit in farming? Sure, prices on farm products are high enough to afford fine profits on them, but where do they go? To the farmer? Let us see. In the matter of hogs, the Technical World magazine tells of a New Jersey farmer who sold two hogs to the local market at the current price, and asked the butcher to keep a couple of their hams for him. The butcher did so and the farmer took the hams home with him. They were fine and commanded a high price in the market. A few days later he called on the butcher for a settlement and found that the two hams came to $2.85 more than the two live hogs did. Now don't fly off the handle and abuse the butcher. If you are to have meat you must have a butcher, after the farmer first. But the butcher is as much at the mercy of the meat combine as is the farmer. That this is as true of the West as of the East seems equally apparent, according to the Technical World. It says: "A rancher in Washington found it hard to make ends meet. He could not sell his wood at any price. His beefs brought only 4 cents, his pork 8 cents. One winter he went to Spokane. Wood was selling at $8 a cord, beef at 30 cents, ham at 35 cents."

In other words, the wood this farmer gave away he went to the city and bought back at $8 a cord; beef that he sold for 4 cents he bought back at 30 cents; pork that he sold at 8 cents he bought back at 35 cents. Well, this was one of your farmer-fellows who left his farm for the lure of the city and for the betterment of his fortunes. "Out of the frying into the fire," you say.

The Technical World proceeds with its citations of instances of this kind, in proof of the folly of fostering this giant harvester of profits off the business of the farm-producers with the city consumers and after pointing to conspicuous examples of profitable co-operative farming, concludes with an unanswerable argument in favor of the organization of consumers, co-operative leagues, the same as those of England.

England's co-operative leagues are said to feed 8,000,000 people yearly, and that 2 per cent. covers the cost of distribution.

Here, certainly, is a matter in this country that demands investigation. Its discussion is concluded in the Technical World thus pointedly: Is the giant middleman to be left standing with one foot on the city man's stomach and one foot on the farmer's back, filching from both sides; his warehouses literally bursting with food stored and held back to force prices higher; stored and held back till it rots and has to be dumped into the sea? It is for the people to give the answer.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

Why all this worry and wrangle over the "recall of the judiciary." Existing constitutions and laws provide two methods of proceedure for the removal of judges—one by impeachment and one by address. Both these methods and that of the recall may be instituted by the people, the only difference being that in case of a recall the proceeding is initiated and prosecuted directly by the people; in the other, by their representatives. Either method presumes the fallibility of men, as well as the possibility of getting a judge on the bench unfit for the place. That the people may be trusted to deal justly with the question of the recall of a judge is no more to be doubted than that they may be trusted to sit as jurors in the trial of cases of far greater moment.

A SAFE GUIDE

Young man, how is it with you? Are you living a life worth while? Is it an aimless one? Are you in need of a guide? The following from Forward, is for your benefit.

A cornell graduate, an electrical engineer, was killed in an accident while following his profession. Among his papers, after his death, was found this statement of what he had set himself to be and do in life. It was headed "My Guide," and it ran thus:

"To respect my country, my profession and myself. To be honest and fair with my fellow-men, as I expect them to be honest and square with me. To be a loyal citizen of the United States of America. To speak of it with praise, and act always as a trusty custodian of its good name.

"To be a man whose name carries weight wherever it goes. To base my expectations of reward on a solid foundation of service rendered. To be willing to pay the price of success in honest effort. To look upon my work as an opportunity, to be seized with joy and made the most of, not as a painful drudgery to be reluctantly endured.

"To remember that success lies within myself, in my own brain, my own ambition, my own courage and detetrmination. To expect difficulties and force my way through them. To turn hard experience into capital for future struggles.

"To believe in my proposition heart and soul. To carry an air of optimism in the presence of those I meet. To dispel ill temper with cheerfulness, kill doubts with a strong conviction and reduce active friction by an agreeable personality.

"To make a study of my business. To know my profession in every detail. To mix brains with my efforts and use system and method in my work. To find time to do every needful thing by never letting time find me doing nothing. To hoard days as a miser hoards dollars. To make every hour bring me dividends in increased knowledge.

"To keep my future unmortgaged with debts. To save as well as to earn. To cut out expensive amusements until I can afford them. To steer clear of dissipation, and guard my health of body and peace of mind as a most precious stock in trade.

"Finally, to take a good grip on the joys of life and play the game like a man. To fight against nothing so hard as against my own weaknesses, and to endeavor to grow in strength as a gentleman and a Christian, so that I may be courteous to men, faithful to friends and true to God."

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban $1.50 per year.

IF THE PEOPLE WANT IT, IT IS THEIR RIGHT TO HAVE IT

The speech of Hon. John D. Works, our senator in Congress, on the admission of Arizona as a State, will be accepted as textbook authority throughout all the land in the matter of initiative, refferendum and recall. As is well known this distinguished jurist looks upon the recall of judges with serious misgivings as to its wisdom and has expressed himself forcibly in opposition to its adoption.

At the same time he concedes the right of the people to have it if they want it. Referring to his views theretofore expressed, he says:

"I still maintain the views then expressed. But neither the governor of my State, whose absolute sincerity and honesty of conviction on the subject no one who knows him will question, nor the legislature, agreed with me. Much to my astonishment some of the judges of the State did not agree with me either, but seemed to want to have the legal right to be recalled. The Legislature of California passed the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for the recall of all officers including judges, almost unanimously; the governor approved it, and the people of California will adopt it at the polls by an overwhelming majority, in my opinion. They believe in it whether I do or not, and they have a right to it if they want it and believe it to be right, however much some of us may regret it."

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND PUBLIC STREETS

The city Board of Trustees is diligently applying itself to the work of street improvement. At its last regular meeting a committee of the Chamber of Commerce reported the impossibility of obtaining co-operation of owners of the property abutting on the Pacific Electric Railway for the opening of Brand boulevard between Tropico avenue and Cypress street, and thereupon the Board proceeded to the consideration of such opening under the provisions of the general laws.

At a meeting of the Board in committee of the whole last Saturday night, it was agreed to instruct the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance declaring the intention of the Board to open the street, and create an assessment district within which to levy an assessment for meeting the expense of such opening.

The district agreed upon will parallel the boulevard, extending east to Glendale avenue and west to a line 150 feet west of Central avenue.

The situation on Glendale avenue came in for a share of the Board's attention. But until the City Engineer reports an ordinance establishing the street's grade, upon which the Board is waiting, no progress can be expected in the matter of its improvement.

At the last meeting of the Board, an ordinance establishing the grades of Central avenue was adopted. As the grade of this street conforms to that of the Good Roads Commission and upon which the county has built it, guttering, curbing and paving is all that remains to be done to it to make it the most magnificant street of the city. But this is a matter abutting property owners will speedily concur in taking care of.

Trustees Webster, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, is acting Superintendent of Streets, and is having his hands full.

Attempts at the Board's annoyance, from whatever source, are passed unheeded, and its work will go on regardless of it.

TO BOOST

New Organization Formed and Officers Elected

By H. M. Chapman, Vice-President Arroyo Seco Chamber of Commerce.

Realizing that more could be accomplished by a federated association than by a purely local society, members of the Highland Park, Garvanza, Hermon, Dayton Avenue, Cypress Park, Eagle Rock Avenue and Lincoln Park League Improvement Associations banded together last December and organized the Arroyo Seco Chamber of Commerce. The ultimate object of the new organization is to beautify the Arroyo Seco from Avenue 35 to Pasadena, and at the same time work with the local societies so as to secure more concerted action on needed improvements for the different localities mentioned above.

The idea of ever securing a park for the Arroyo Seco seems to some people to be almost an insurmountable project for the Chamber of Commerce to undertake, but when such a great project as the building of the Roosevelt dam can be inaugurated by a single commercial organization, and finally carried to completion, no one dare say that our section of the city cannot secure the building of a park along the beautiful Arroyo Seco in the near future. Anyway, while this great work is uppermost in the hearts of the members of our association, we are busily engaged in looking after civic sections concerned. We have endeavored to interest the people in our work by having mass meeting every two weeks or about that time, on subjects affecting this whole section, addressed by men of education and experience, who are fully qualified to speak on the subject, and at these meetings great enthusiasm was aroused. If nothing more was ever done than to create an interest in the different sections alone the work of the Chamber of Commerce has been productive of good. But we have been successful along other lines.

The directors have been instrumental in getting the postmastetr to appoint a superintendent in charge at the Highland Park postoffice; seats have been provided by the local merchants at the street crossings for people waiting for the cars; the Santa Fe Railroad has provided a small depot at Avenue 56 and Marion way, which will be replaced sooner or later by a better one; streets have been cleaned of the refuse and dirt and rocks left there by repair gangs of the railroad; poles have been removed that were unnecessary, and better street lights have been placed where they can do the most good. Besides all the above, there have been held mass meeting, at which time resolutions have been passed asking the proper authorities to grant us additional educational facilities, a high school and a Carnegie library, and last but not least we have been the first one in the city to ask the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association to place that branch Y. M. C. A. over in our section of the city, and I am sure from the hustling spirit of those who are working for it that the association will not dare pass us by.

Located, as we are, in the extreme northeastern section of the city, right under the foothills, as it were, with a climate unsurpassed and a residence section without equal in the whole of Southern California, no one has ever made a mistake who located among us, and the rapidly growing population demands we get the best that is going in this city, and if the directors of the Arroyo Seco Chamber of Commerce fail to secure all that is coming to them, and more too, it will not be for lack of hustling qualities, for every man has good red blood in his veins, and is a live wire, ready to be touched off in the interest of anything that speaks for the good of our section of the city.

The directors are: L. A. Phillips, president; H. M. Chapman, vice-president; C. F. Green, secretary; D. M. Cuthbert, Thomas Fellows, W. D. Craigmile, F. T. Teachout, A. J. Renner, S. C. Wing, C. E. Ulrich, R. D. List, E. E. Pierce.

SON SUES FATHER

Wants Former Senator Clark To Pay For Stock Exchange Debt

NEW YORK, May 30.—W. A. Clark, former Senator from Montana ,is fighting an effort to force him to pay $30,000 said to be a stock exchange debt incurred by his son, Charles Clark of Burlingame, Cal.

Hays, Hirschfield & Wolf are attorneys for the stock exchange house, which has been trying to collect from young Clark for several years.

They say that he had a regular stock exchange account with their clients and that because of his position he was permitted to get into debt.

The man who doesn't make a garden misses the pleasure of admiring the brilliant colors on the outside page of the seed catalogues.

If King George doesn't take care Queen Mary will be so strict that he will be prevented from attending his own coronation.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The work of the Tropico Chamber of Commerce is beginning to make a showing. Their Sentinel Supplement, of which the one side only has been printed, is greeted on every hand with expressions of the warmest appreciation. Matter for the reverse side of the sheet, devoted to special interests, is in course of final preparation. When read, the whole edition of 3000 copies, will be printed and distributed broadcast.

In this connection it does not seem inappropriate to refer to the inactivity of very many people of Tropico in promotion matters. Too many manifest a sort of independence of whether things move progressively or not. They do not seem to realize that they have a part in common with all the people of Southern California in the great work of building and establishing here the grandest civilization that every greeted the gaze of the world in all history. We are the immediate neighbor of Los Angeles, little in stature, to be sure, but by no means necessarily small. Within our circumscribed sphere we are capable of adding much to the common good, to the common stock of things that make our lives worth living. Nature has bountifully provided us with the means for betterment, and what Nature has left incomplete our hands can perfect. Not with our hands in our pockets or behind our backs, idle and useless; nor yet with our eyes on the ground and heads in the sulks. But with hands, heads and souls all busy and in earnest, to the end that it may be truthfully said of us everywhere: **There is something doing in Tropico.**

TROPICO-GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

This year there will be a very large class to graduate, numbering twenty-following young men and young ladies:

Emily Ellias, Ruth Farrell, Pearl Goode, Grace Grady, Leeta McCoy, Dora Neil, Lucile Parker, Myrtle Pulliam, Emma Pulliam, Susie Rheim, Evelyn Ryan, Vera Sinclair, Zenith Sinclair, Gertrude Ward, Anna Woodberry, Alexander Badger, Owen Emery, Granville McClure, George Mitchell, Frank Mosher, Sol Rehart, Dwight Stevenson, Fay Stone, Arthur Taylor, Arthur Todd, James Wells and Lloyd Wilson. Of this class the Misses Grady, Ryan and Pulliam will have the honor of being valedictorians.

This week some of this jolly senior class enjoyed an automobile ride and also a riding party.

On the 9th of June the music department will give an entertainment. The particulars of this program will be published next week.

On Friday morning of last week the school was very pleasantly entertained by Harold Story, of Tropico. Mr. Story brought his "Edison" up and rendered a very delightful program. Another treat for the students last week was the address given by Mr. Huyes, a man representing the safety league.

SOCIETY NOTES

Saturday evening Miss Flossie Flanders entertained a number of her young lady friends with a Spanish supper. The hostess who is a very charming young bride-elect, has resided in this valley for a number of years and has attained a large circle of friends. The exact date has not been made known but the wedding is supposed to take place early in June.

Early in the evening the hostess was very much surprised when she found herself in the midst of a flower and handkerchief shower. The dining room and table were prettily decorated in pink and green and covers were laid for twelve. Among the young people who gathered were: Misses Echo Dale, Laura Hartness, Elsie Campbell, Priscilla Reynolds, Bessie Robb, Lada Sprinkle, Dela Goldsworthy, Mamie Beaumont, Ada Kenyon, May Flanders and the hostess.

A very enjoyable dance at Logan's Hall last Saturday evening resulted in $17 to be applied to the purchase of a lot on Brand Boulevard for the Thursday Afternoon Club.

We learn from the San Fernando Press that the county's Pacoima rock crushing plant is soon to have its new 60-ton steam shovel installed. The shovel will be one of the largest on the coast, the bucket having a capacity of one and one-half yards at a single load. It will be operated by steam, as electricity with which the crusher is now operated, is not so satisfactory for shovel work. As showing the immensity of the apparatus we have only to consider that the shovel will be hauled here from the east over the rails of the railroad, the track on which it will operate being of standard guage.

List your "For Sale" and "For Rent" property at the Sentinel Office Real Estate Agency and reap good results.

VERY SIGNIFICANT

City Water Not to Be a Gratuity to San Fernando Valley Consumers

Los Angeles City Council have concluded a series of whereases with the following:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the supply of water to be obtained by means of the Owens river aqueduct is to be merely supplemental to and not in any way a substitute for its Los Angeles river supply and that notwithstanding the proposed increase of the city's water supply it will permanently continue to utilize its rights in the Los Angeles river to the extent and for the purposes required by the needs of its inhabitants as heretofore and will zealously protect said rights by everylawful means against any interference or encroachment whatsoever."

All of which means that water consumers in the San Fernando valley have no legal right to draw any water from wells or streams, for it is owned by the city of Los Angeles and the city has established its right to the water by years of litigation through to the supreme court of the United States. All water consumers will have to buy water from Los Angeles when the aqueduct is completed or go without it.

AUTOING IN GRIFFITH PARK

The Good Roads Commission has completed and placed Tropico avenue at the disposal of the traffic-business and pleasure-seeking public. It is surely a fine piece of work. It covers two blocks in Tropico, from Central avenue west to Los Angeles city limits, crossing San Fernando road and Southern Pacific railway. At the railroad crossing it enters Los Angeles city. On the north are the extensive tile works structures; on the south the broad acres of the Richardson ranch, at present occupied by Japanese for gardening purposes. On the far side it connects with the Feliz Pass road, via Hollywood to Los Angeles and on to the ocean. On Feliz Pass the Los Angeles Park Commissioners have opened a new road into Griffith Park. The grade of this road is receiving its finishing touches. It girdles the base of "Shasta Butte," and loops in and out of the numerous canyons opening into the recesses of the mountain from the grand old live oak park where was wont to be the ostrich farm; under Big Bee Rock's towering pinacle; thence on, loopy-to-loop among the foot hills, for miles through sylvan shades and sunny glades, over rustic bridges and along the brinks of yawning chasms, on and on, with an ever-varying vista beyond, where every prospect pleases and only proud man is pygmy. But it is not our purpose to describe the scenes unfolded along this grand roadway. We couldn't if we would. They must be actually witnessed to be enjoyed. It was our privilege to see them with our own eyes one day last week, on an automobile ride in company with Uncle Carlt West and Trustee Daniel Webster, on the invitation of Mr. Fred Webster, of Imperial, who is passing the season at Burbank. It was a grand treat, surely.

The local newspaper and telephone have superseded the necessity of solicitors and order-takers. By means of the one you advertise your articles for sale and by means of the other you receive the orders for their purchase. No city license tax on the delivery of your sales.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban $1.50 per year.

POLICE TO HOLD BIG AUCTION SALE

No hawker ever possessed a larger variety of merchandise than that peddled annually at the auction of the Los Angeles police department.

Almost every article that mankind might desire to purchase can be found in the list of merchandise which is offered for sale.

Clothing, tools, jewelry and household articles may be found in the vast collection of unclaimed property.

Some of the popular varieties of merchandise are suit cases, trunks, handgrips, handbags, revolvers, watches, rings, scarf pins, chains, knives, pocketbooks, bicycles ,motorcycles ,automobile tires, tools of every description, clothing, canes, purses, umbrellas, satchels, belts and roller skates.

While much of the property that is offered for sale at the price auction consists of articles removed from the clothing of persons under arrest, there also is considerable merchandise listed as lost articles.

Included in the list of lost articles are many bicycles which never are claimed.

It is the custom of the police to keep such articles a year and then sell the unclaimed property at an auction. The money is used to swell the pension fund.

The auction this year will be held early in July.

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GOOD NEWS FOR BURBANK

Trolly Due in Sixty Days—In Time for the Glorious Fourth

"We hope that the line will be completed and in operation in time to celebrate its opening on the Fourth of July," said L. C. Brand, electric road promoter, to a reporter of the Los Angeles Times:

"We are pushing the work as rapidly as possible," said Paul Shoup, vice-president of the Pacific Electric. "The grading is being done under contract, but the rest of the work will be done by the construction department of the railroad company. We have no other big construction jobs on and will be able to crowd the work pretty fast on this new extension. We are grading for a double track line, but for the present the line will be single track."

The company that is doing the grading is the same one that graded the various extensions that have been made by the Pacific Electric recently to San Dimas, Azusa and other parts of the system.

The new line will open an exceedingly rich and attractive territory in the San Fernando Valley which, with the rapid and efficient service between Burbank and Los Angeles will result in the building of many homes there. Under the policy of the Pacific Electric to electrize its local steam lines the present steam line o fthe Southern Pacific at Burbank may be electrized and the trolley system extended further into the San Fernando valley, with the not improbable result that it will be a main thoroughfare from Los Angeles to the extended San Fernando Valley.

The Route

The line now building to Burbank will branch from the present Tropico-Glendale line at Arden avenue, south of La Ramada, formerly Casa Verdugo. The line will cross Central avenue, Fountain street, Melrose street, Remington avenue and Park avenue, which runs through Verdugo Park, thence across a large area of fertile territory, reaching the city limits of Burbank at Grandview avenue. The route through Burbank will be along Fourth street, terminating for the present at Cypress avenue. Between Grandview and Cypress, Sonoma, Vine, Laurel, Alameda, Providencia, Verdugo, Tejunga, Angelino, Olive, Orange Grove, Palm and Magnolia avenues will be crossed. —Times.

MOSQUITO BITES

Cured By Soft Soap Application

WASHINGTON, May 31.—With the approach of the mosquito season the Department of Agriculture has published a pamphlet telling how to prevent, capture or annihiliate the pests, and the pamphlet is in great demand. Dr. L. O. Howard, author of the monograph, has made a scientific study of the pest; in fact, it is on his work that most that has been written about mosquitoes is based.

As to keeping mosquitos away from the sleeper, several methods are mentioned, but it is frankly admitted that none can be regarded as infallible. Spirits of camphor rubbed on the face and hands, and a few drops on the pillow, will keep off mosquitoes until the odor of the drug passes away. The same is true of oil of pennyroyal, oil of peppermint and oil of citronella, and all are recommended, though many persons believe the cure worse than the disease.

The recipe which Dr. Howard regards as most effective was given him by C. A. Nash of this State. This is it:

	Ounces
Oil of Citronello	1
Spirits of Camphor	1
Oil of Cedar	½

A few drops of this mixture on a towel hung over the head of the bed, it is said, will keep mosquitoes away without fail, though if they are very abundant or troublesome it should be rubbed on the hands and face before retiring. The trouble with this mixture, like others that have been tried, is that the odor disappears before morning, and it is in the early hours after sunrise that mosquitoes are at their worst.

E. H. Gane of this State recommended to Dr. Howard this mixture, which Dr. Howard says will keep the pest away while the odor lasts.

	Ounces
Castor Oil	1
Alcohol	1
Oil of Lavender	1

This mixture is said to have the advantage of being pleasing to the olfactory senses of the suffered while objectionable to those of the pest. From Austin, Texas, Oscar Samostz sends in this recipe for insuring sleep in a mosquito-infested section.

	Ounces
Oil of Citronella	1
Liquid Vaseline	4

It is asserted that the vaseline prevents the evaporation of the citronella oil. The stickiness, however, makes its use objectionable. It has been tried by a correspondent in New Orleans, Dr. Howard says, and he found it to be all that was claimed for it.

If a few mosquitoes find their way into screened rooms, Dr. Howard says, this is a good plan to get rid of them: Tack the lid of a baking-powder can on the end of a stick, and into the lid pour a few drops of kerosene oil. As most mosquitoes seek the ceiling when at rest, it is a simple matter to place this lid over them, the fumes of the oil causing them to faill into the oil and die. This is an old-fashioned method, but for a few insects is most efficacious.

Japanese physicians recommend the burning of orange peel in bedrooms, saying that the odor, which is not unpleasing to mortals, is abhorrent to the pest.

Science and home remedies get close together in curing the irritation of mosquito bites. Dr. Howard says there is nothing better in his own experience than plain soap. Wet the soap and rub it gently on the place bitten, he says, and the irritation will soon pass away.

Dr. Howard gives, however, the many cures which others have found efficacious. These include ammonia, alcohol and glycerine. One correspondent marks the bite with a lump of indigo, another with naphthaline moth balls. The Rev. R. W. Anderson of Wondo, S. C., has found that by holding the bitten spot close to a hot lamp chimney the irritation is relieved at once. This plan has drawbacks when other than the arm is bitten.

Unless carried on strong winds, mosquitos seldom wander more than 200 yards from their own habitation, so to speak, so that in a district well protected from high winds the presence or absence of the pest depends largely on the activity of the warfare shown by the householder.

In this fight nothing that will contain and hold water should be overlooked. Bottles, broken or otherwise; tin cans, boxes, broken china; everything should be destroyed, buried or carried away. Roof gutters of all houses should be examined to see that there are no places where water can accumulate, or that they do not become clogged. Drinking places for chickens should be emptied at least once a day. Old wells and cesspools should be dosed occasionally with kerosene. Fountains may be breeding places for the mosquito, but they may be kept clear by the introduction of goldfish, to which the mosquito larva is a rare delicacy.

Water barrels and roof tanks should be screened carefully. Dr. Howard reports one case where a veritable plague of mosquitos was traced to a case of empty beer bottles which stood in a rear yard. Every day these bottles sent forth thousands of biters.

It is the duty of municipalities, says Dr. Howard, to see that there are no places in the streets where water is allowed to collect and remain. Running water is safe, for the larvae are carried away, but stagnant water of any kind, in however slight quantities, will serve as breeding places.

In pastures, mosquitos of the malarial sort will hatch in a hole in the ground where a sod has been lifted. Such places shoul be filled. Sewer basins should be treated with kerosene and should be flushed at least once a week, he says.

The kerosene which is best for use, Dr. Howard says, is the common fuel oil. An ounce of it will cover fifteen square feet of water surface, and will remain effective for ten days. The wind may blow the scum aside, but the oil will seek its level again when the wind changes. Thus, although mosquito eggs may have been deposited in the interim, the return of the oil will kill the new larvae.

FAULTY LAND LAWS.

Standing Timber of the Country Practically Controlled by 195 Persons

Speaking of building a home concentrate one's attention on the recent report of the commissioner of corporations in which it is shown that the dominating control of our standing timber is going into the hands of a few individuals, with a tendency toward final central control; that vast speculative purchases of timber land have been made far in advance of any use thereof, and that these holdings are greatly increasing in value to the profit of private individuals without any creative effort on the part of the holders. He points out that only forty years ago, at least three-quarters of the timber now standing was publicly owned. To-day four-fifths belongs to private owners. This is due to the enormous government railroad, canal, and wagon road grants, to the direct government sales at $1.25 an acre, and to certain faulty land laws which permitted the assembling of great tracts in spite of the so-called legal requirements for small holdings. Southern pine land was sold for $1.25 an acre that is now worth $60 an acre. Fir timber in Oregon and Washington, which the government gave away or sold for $2.50 an acre, now brings more than $100. One tract that sold for $19,000 was resold for $1,125,000. The commisioner says that 195 persons practically control the standing timber of the country, and that these men are closely connected with the railroads. The holding of this timber should make the body of Henry George turn in his grave, or, what is better, should stir his Single Tax followers into greater activity. In the meantime, while this timber is held for a rise, you are prevented from building that house. And your children will probably pay tribute to the children of these timber capitalists when you have left on the long trek.

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TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Church of the Brethren.

Park and Glendale avenues. Services each Sunday. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Christian Workers, 7 p.m. Ministers—Wm. Stutsman, M. M. Eshelman, S. S. Garst, Joseph Root. Everybody quite welcome to all services.

Presbyterian Church.

Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, pastor. Bible School with Baraca-Philathea Classes, 9:45 a.m. F. C. Richardson, superintendent.

Sermon 11:00 a.m. Christian Endeavor 6:45. Evening Sermon 7:30.

Wednesday evening: Lecture Room Talk, Conference and Prayer.

Church Parlor Meetings: Baraca-Philathea, Business and Social, third Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

Ladies' Missionary Society, third Tuesday of each month at 2:30 p.m.

Ladies' Aid Society, first Wednesday of each month at 2:00 p.m.

Methodist Church.

Rev. W. C. Botkins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Sunday School at 10 a.m. Epworth League, at 6:30 p.m.

GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo, corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

First Baptist,

Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Catholic,

Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30.

Central Christian,

Sixth and Louise. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m.; League meeting, 6:30 p.m.; Mid-Week prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

First M. E.,

Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian,

Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist,

Fourth street Sanitarium. Sabbath school, 10:00 a.m. Preaching, 11:00 a.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

St. Mark's Episcopal

Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m.

West Glendale,

Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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STORY OF THE GREAT $23,000,000 AQUEDUCT

By Burt A. Heinly, in the Los Angeles Herald.

Eons of years ago a river of goodly size and beauty collected the drainage from the snows that lay deep along the eastern face of the great Sierra range of mountains and bore the waters southward to the sea. This river flowed through a land Edenlike in the luxuriance of its tropical vegetation and teeming with the like of the Quaternary age. In some period that followed—just how many thousands of years we do not know—this Eden was visited by terrible convulsions of nature. Volcanoes spouted forth mud, ashes and lava; ranges of mountains were riven from their foundations and other ranges were raised to pierce the clouds in their stead. The river was dammed to form a lake with no outlet and the land to the southward, which had blossomed as the rose, now under the intense heat of the tropical sun and without moisture, withered and faded; to disappear finally into a sea of wind-blown sand.

This is the story of the Owens river and the Mojave desert as geologists have pieced it together for us. The new story of this naked land as it is being written today by the hand of man is almost as wonderful and awe-inspiring as that which nature has handed down to us. It is the story of a city building a pathway across this desert and under a range of mountains in order that the waters of the Owens river may once more find their way 250 miles southward to the shores of the Pacific ocean. It is the story of thousands of men toiling night and day in the heart of the desert waste, working for the present and the many future generations which are to follow.

The great task is known as the Owens river project. The official title of the undertaking is "The Los Angeles aqueduct," which means the longest aqueduct in the world, and, exclusive of the Panama canal, one of the most titanic struggles that puny man has waged on the American continent to overcome the mighty obstructions which nature has set up.

The project is a municipal one. Los Angeles with the wonderful spirit of the west that knows not the meaning of defeat some years ago foresaw the time when her present water supply would become insufficient for her constantly growing population. She cast hungry eyes upon the harbor of San Pedro, eighteen miles distant, which meant a share in the commerce of the Pacific, then looking northward her eyes caught the towering peaks of the coast range with the many thousands of barren acres along their southern base. These lands are rich of soil but poor of water, and without water, the strong sunlight of this semi-tropical region becomes a curse rather than a blessing. If water could be obtained in sufficient quantity for domestic and irrigation purposes, here at her back would lie sustenance for a million people, while to the fore was the opportunity to construct a great harbor into which would come through the Panama canal the traffic of the east and from over the western sea the commerce of China and Japan.

And now enters the personal equation. While merchants of Los Angeles dreamed of the city's future greatness, a man in boots and corduroy began a long, weary tramp northward in the spring of 1905. He followed the King's Highway (the old trail used by the padres in the Spanish regime) from the city, crossed the first range of mountains through the San Franciscquito canyon and descended into the Antelope valley. Continuing northward, he struck into the Pinto hills and thence ever northward, he followed the countour of the low Sierras on the edge of the Mojave desert, through Red Rock canyon, past Salt Wells and Rose valleys, thence to the shores of alkaline Owens lake along the Owens river almost to its fountainhead far back in the highest mountains to be found in the United States. This man was William Mulholland, engineer and geologist, and for more than a quarter of a century, the city's water superintendent.

The journey was made at the instigation of Fred Eaton, the father of the Owens river project. Mr. Eaton had lived in the Owens valley, had afterward removed to Los Angeles to become water superintendent and had been successively city engineer and mayor. The knowledge gained in public and private life had convinced him twelve years before the aqueduct project was proposed that the solution of the water problem for Los Angeles lay in the Owens river valley.

Mr. Mulholland was gone more than a month. On his return there was a meeting of the board of water commissioners and to this body he reported: "I have found the water supply which Los Angeles has sought, and with it power enough to operate all the city's industries wherever electricity is a factor." Two weeks later the water board, with Owen McAleer, then mayor, and William B. Mathews, then city attorney, started out with Mr. Mulholland to retrace the path that he had trod.

Mr. Mulholland's plan was to build a municipal aqueduct of steel and concrete across the Mojave desert and under the coast range of mountains capable of carrying 258,000,000 gallons a day. This aqueduct, 250 miles in length, was to be reinforced by one of the largest systems of impounding, clarifying and regulating reservoirs in the world. The board of water commissioners was not made up of visionaries—the members were hard, cold men of affairs, successful as bankers and merchants because they had been conservative, yet far-seeing. And Mulholland convinced them.

At once the water board began the acquisition of water rights in the Owens valley. This was done with such quietness that most of the desired property was purchased before speculators were aware of the city's intention. In July of 1905 the public was given its first knowledge of the situation and a bond issue of $1,500,000 was requested for carrying on the preliminary work. Citizens voted the amount by a vote of 14 to 1.

In June of 1906 the preliminary surveys were completed, and after a board of consulting engineers comprising the foremost men of their profession had approved the plans and estimates it was definitely announced that the aqueduct could be built for $23,000,000 in addition to the amount already expended; also that the time required for the completion of the work would be six years. The cost of the hydro-electric power development from the aqueduct was not included in the estimate of $23,000,000. Here again the people demonstrated their faith in the undertaking and their belief in the men at the head of the enterprise. They approved the issue June 13, 1907, by a vote of 14 to 1.

The project in itself is a simple one. Its magnitude lies in the length of the route and the physical obstructions which have had to be overcome in order to make the building of the conduit possible.

The Owens river drains an area of 2800 square miles, a portion of which is covered by perpetual snows and small glaciers. At one time the government planned to use the waters of the river for a reclamation project similar to that on the Colorado river, but abandoned the undertaking for lack of funds. The valley is thinly inhabited and no contamination of the water is ever to be feared. The elevation of the intake of the aqueduct is 3800 feet, whereas the elevation of Los Angeles approximates 276 feet above sea level. By tunneling the coast range, a gravity systtem is made possible throughout. The water will be truned into the aqueduct eleven miles above the town of Independence in the Owens valley and of its own force will flow gently southward until it finds a resting place in the impounding reservoirs on the rim of the San Fernando valley, 900 feet above the city and twenty miles to the northwest of it. From here the water will be drawn off for irrigation and domestic purposes as it is needed.

The total length of conduit construction exclusive of the distance included in reservoir area is 1,148,335 feet, or 215.48 miles. The first twenty-one miles is to be open canal, fifty feet wide and ten feet deep. Then there comes thirty-nine miles of conduit fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep along the eastern slope of the Alabama foothills which will empty into the Haiwee reservoir. This basin, seven and one-half miles long, three quarters of a mile wide and with a maximum depth of ninety feet, is simply the old bed of the Owens river at a time when it flowed through what is now the parched Mojave desert. The reservoir is to have a capacity of 21,830,000,000 gallons. From here the aqueduct in tunnel and conduit follows the contour of the low Sierra for 119 miles, sometimes along the floor of the desert and sometimes 1200 feet above it, across the Antelope valley to the Fairmont reservoir. This basin is to regulate the flow through the Elizabeth tunnel, which will carry the water under the coast range and into the San Franciscquito canyon. Here there is a total fall of 1500 feet and this will be utilized for the development of electric power, one of the most valuable financial assets of the aqueduct. The water will be carried along the wall of the canyon in tunnel, flumes and steel siphons ten feet in diameter a distance of thirty-three miles to the San Fernando reservoir. These reservoirs will conserve the winter flow so that during the hot dry season extending from April to October, a daily supply of 300,000,000 gallons will be available. This in a nut shell is the Los Angeles aqueduct.

Segregating the classes of construction, there are 43.5 miles of tunnels, 99 miles of covered conduit, 40 miles of uncovered conduit, 21 miles of unlined canal, 14 miles of steel siphons and one-half mile of concrete flumes. With the distance saved in reservoir length the linear distance from the intake of the aqueduct to its outlet in the San Fernando valley is 230 miles. The two reservoirs near the head of this valley in which the flow of the aqueduct will be impounded lie twenty miles north and west of Los Angeles, and water for domestic uses will be carried into the city by means of one or more large steel pipes. This gives a total length of 250 miles for the entire project, with an aggregate reservoir capacity of 100,000,000,000 gallons. This is exclusive of the Long valley reservoir, with an estimated capacity of 102,000,000,000 gallons, designed solely for storage purposes and to be constructed after the completion of the aqueduct. The present capacity of the city's storage reservoirs is slightly less than 1,000,000,000 gallons.

Sixty days after the $23,000,000 bond election work was begun on the Elizabeth tunnel. This is the 26,860-foot bore that is to carry the water under the coast range. It was considered the strategic point of vantage in completing the aqueduct within the time promised, that is, the spring of 1913, because it is possible to work only a small number of men at each end of the tunnel. Sixteen feet a day for the 1680 working days was the scheduled rate. At first the tunnel crews fell short of this assigned rate, but with the proper machinery installed they began to make up for lost time and within the year all American tunnel records for speed had been broken. This pathway for the waters to traverse beneath the summits of the Sierra Madre range was opened up on the last day of February of this year. The total distance was bored in the remarkably short period of 1240 working days, making the progress on this feature of the aqueduct probably without a parallel in the history of tunnel excavation. Nor was the speed attended with extra heavy costs. On the contrary, the tunnel was excavated at a figure which will result in a net sum of $400,000 less than the estimate made by the board of consulting engineers.

Other than the Elizabeth tunnel no aqueduct excavation was attempted. Mr. Mulholland and his chief assistant, J. B. Lippincott, formerly at the head of the United States reclamation service on the Pacific coast were of the opinion that the most thorough preparation preliminary to actual aqueduct building must be accomplished first and this of itself was an almost superhuman task.

Remember that for 180 miles the line of the aqueduct at the time the project was first proposed, lay far from any railroad, and for scores of miles not even a trail made the country accessible. Throughout nearly the entire distance water was then to be had at only a few water holes, set in the desert at irregular intervals. Scraggly sage brush and mesquit served as the sole fuel for the camp fire. All these obstacles which had been set up by nature it was necessary to overcome before even 100 men, to say nothing of thousands, could be rushed in to take their part in the building.

Over 1,000,000 ton miles of materials and supplies must be transported into the region. This formed a contract of sufficient size to make it profitable for the Southern Pacific to build a standard gauge railroad from its main line to Lone Pine, a distance of 150 miles, and which was completed October 20 of last year. The railroad parallels the line of the aqueduct so far as it is feasible. At many different points, warehouses have been established along the railroad and from these leads a network of wagon roads with an aggregate length of 225 miles, costing to construct from $90 to $6000 per mile and making nearly every part of the aqueduct accessible. Over these roads materials and supplies are hauled by caterpillar engines, an English military vehicle which has been adapted to meet aqueduct conditions. In places where the conduit is being constructed more than 1000 feet above the floor of the desert and where the ascent precludes the possibility of wheeled vehicles, electric hoists and cable roads form a solution of the difficulty.

For water, springs far back in the mountains are depended upon to furnish a supply. The precious fluid is brought down in steel pipes from five different sources and is either stored in concrete reservoirs or piped along the aqueduct as required. There are four water systems having a total distributing length of 180 miles and constructed at a cost of $180,000.

Electricity is the motive power with which the forty-three miles of tunnels are being bored, and here again Los Angeles has delved deeply into the realms of municipal ownership. Three powerhouses to develop the dynamic forces of the mountain streams of the Owens valley have been constructed and these plants produce 3300-horse power. High power transmission lines carry the electric energy a distance of 190 miles along the aqueduct. The cost of this phase of the undertaking has been a quarter of a million dollars.

With the construction of a railroad, the city has succeeded in procuring the establishment of a daily mail service but even with all the perfection of the postoffice department, it is inadequate for the direction of the thousands of men working at so many different points. To overcome the obstacle the city has constructed a copper wire telephone line north from Los Angeles 170 miles to Independence and with switchboards and day and night operators the wires are in almost continuous use.

We have now seen how light, power and heat, water, transportation and communication have been provided. The next unsolved problem was to provide the army of workmen yet to come. Bunkhouses adapted to the blinding light and the torrid heat of the desert were designed and these, with mess halls, office buildings, hospitals, warehouses, and recreation halls, went up by magic with an army of carpenters as the magicians.

All of these things described in a few words, required fifteen months for their accomplishment and with the exception of the Elizabeth tunnel, not a spade of earth was thrown along the conduit in that interval. However, in October, 1908, everything was in readiness for the start and at sixty different points, one after another, the task of aqueduct construction was begun. Where yesterday there was the bare gray of a desert mountain, today 100 tents showed white as mushrooms grown in the night, and the clank of steel and the rending blast of dynamite sent back new and strange echoes from hills which before had known only the woman's wail of the mountain lion or the cry of the wandering coyote. At last the great work was on in earnest.

Then began the rivalry of the different camps—sixty of them—to see which could do the most work and show the largest amount of progress. At times the speed has been as high as two miles of tunnel and five miles of conduit excavations in a single month.

Strange, isn't it, that men should exert themselves on a public work? It is the feature of the enterprise at which is a famous engineer, Mr. John R. Freeman, himself engaged in a similar project, stood amazed when he inspected the work a few months ago. Perhaps the secret is that there are no politics on the aqueduct, and all positions of responsibility are filled through a city civil service commission. A man holds his position by the work he is capable of doing—not what he may have done in a political way or because of the friends that he may have at the city hall.

With most public work it requires double the time that was promised in the estimate and the invariable rule is that further bonds must be voted. In this instance it is now stated that the enterprise will be completed from eight months to a year in advance of the time in which it was promised and at a cost considerabl less than the amount for which bonds were voted.

March 1, the time at which the last progress reports were filed, 127.8 miles of tunnels and conduit out of the total of 215.5 miles had been excavated. This 127.8 miles represents by far the slowest, most difficult and expensive part of the work, which will be apparent when it is stated that more than thirty-nine miles out of the 127.8 miles consists of tunnels ranging in length from a few hundred feet to the Elizabeth, more than five miles from portal and aggregating a total length of 42.89 miles. The total number of tunnels is 148, and of these 144 have been completed. Of the work yet to be undertaken probably more than 75 per cent lies in open country where the excavation can be done with power shovels. The city has thirteen of these great machines, driven either by steam or by electricity, and each of them is capable under favorable conditions of excavating from 100 to 150 feet of conduit a day. With unforeseen labor or financial difficulties arising it is evident that the aqueduct commission rests its prediction upon no false premises when it gives out the statement that the aqueduct can be completed and made ready for operation during the summer or early fall of 1911.

In other words, the completion of the great work which the city began six years ago with covert predictions from some of financial and engineering failure now appears to be less than eighteen months distant.

Unlike nearly every public work undertaken by other municipalities, this work, with the exception of one small contract, is being accomplished by day labor under the direction of city engineers. Perry Howard of this city, after competitive bidding, was awarded the only engineering contract on the job, and this was with a view of being able to compare the advantages or disadvantages of public work with private contract.

Mr. Howard received the contract in the summer of 1909 for ten miles of not particularly difficult construction in the Antelope valley and has practically finished his task. The rapidity and low costs on the Jawbone division begun shortly before the Howard contract was let, as compared with what contractors had demanded, convinced the board of public works that what a contractor could do could be done by the city for less and after the Howard contract no further bids were advertised.

As may be surmised, the greatest single item of expense in the way of materials is that of cement. Here, once again the city has gone on the assumption that what a private corporation has done the city can do as well and save the manufacturer's profit. At Monolith, twelve miles from the line of the aqueduct and midway between the intake and the outlet, the aqueduct bureau has built a cement plant costing $700,000. Here the city has deposits of clay and limestone (materials from which cement is made) and is manufacturing 35,000 barrels per month.

As a part of the great plan which Los Angeles has for future growth and greatness, the city in 1909 annexed the towns of Wilmington and San Pedro, thus coming into possession of the two connecting harbors and achieving the ambition of years to extend her limits to the sea. An agreement with the two towns at the time that the annexation was accomplished is that the city shall spend $10,000,000 within the next ten years in the development of the harbors and it is proposed to use a part of the electrical power generated from the aqueduct to this end.

More than 200,000 acres of agricultural and horticultural lands are contiguous to Los Angeles which have great fertility, but little productiveness at this time owing to the lack of an adequate water supply for irrigation. More than half of this acreage can be irrigated from the surplus waters of the aqueduct. In Southern California an acre of land unwatered has a value ranging from $20 to $120 per acre. Property irrigated and productive with citrus fruits this value rises to $1200 an acre or even more. So in irrigation Los Angeles sees revenue from increased population at her very gates and increased property values—sources of wealth and prosperity—to say nothing of the increment from increased production and the direct financial return from sales of water to the irrigators.

To this will also be added the sale of water for domestic purposes not only in Los Angeles, where the water revenues now amount to more than $1,000,000 annually, but to many of the outlying communities faced today by a failing supply.

In electric power development, however, there is possibly the largest opportunity for financial returns. Electrical engineers in their estimates state that a maximum of approximately 120,000-horse power can be developed from the aqueduct, and of this amount 100,000-horse power can be generated within forty-five miles of the city. This is equivalent to the total amount of both steam and electrical power used for all purposes within the limits of Los Angeles county. It has been publicly stated by aqueduct engineers that with the full development of this resource the revenues will be able to pay the entire cost of the aqueduct, including the interest on the bonds at the end of a period of twenty-five years.

The city did not plan to undertake the development of the electric power until the aqueduct was completed and in operation, but so well have aqueduct affairs progressed, both in the low cost and the rapidity of construction, that the city is now desirous of placing in use this source of revenue at the same time that the water is turned into the big conduit. For the partial development of the power, the people have again bonded themselves to the amount of $3,500,000 for the building of two of the power houses and the necessary transmission equipment.

Los Angeles has been driven 250 miles northward for her water supply, tunneling a mountain range and crossing one of the largest and most forbidding deserts of the continent to gain her end. It is necessity that has been the taskmaster. In comparison with this, the possibilities of financial gain take second place, but the money rewards are rich indeed that should come from the three sources of revenue—power, irrigation and the sale of water for domestic consumption.

Los Angeles in her Owens river project is today a city in business, conducting that business on business principles and fully resolved to make the most of her opportunities that she may, in time, become the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Should Be Big Success and Well Attended

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—George E. Barstow of Barstow, Texas, president of the Seventeenth National Irrigation Congress and Chairman of the Pan American committee of the nineteenth congress, which meets here this year, believes that each state interested directly in irrigation development should strive for legislation that would make possible a state board for irrigation investigations and control, the board, as the most important of its functions, having the authority to "keep the rascals out." Mr. Barstow, in a letter addressed to the headquarters of the irrigation congress here, asserts that the suggestion that such a board be created has met with favor among leading men over all of Texas and that the idea is expected to be made a law at the next session of the Texas legislature.

Mr. Barstow declares that in his opinion irrigation states could profit infinitely through the safeguarding operations of such a boar din each state, but he contends that the work of the board could not be complete unless it had authority to delve deep into the affairs of any individual, company or corporation seeking to launch irrigation projects. He says:

"Vested interest on the one hand, together with the mases of people on the other, who have honestly and diligently, and with more or less sacrifice, accomplished such great works through irrigation, should in every proper way be protected in those they have legitimately acquired. Likewise should other people, who are considering the purchase of irrigated lands, be assured of protection by the strong arm of the law in every state in which irrigation has been or may be installed.

"To this end, in order that men of greed and cunning and who in their purposes should be eliminated from further invading the field of irrigation, it is my conviction that every irrigation state should enact a stringent law that woudl give the state rigid control over such persons. My idea is that each state should create a state board of investigations and control, the board to investigate everything that appertains to gathering authoritative information for the people of the state as to the entire irrigation opportunities; determine as to the duty of water of the various rivers, or water to be obtained by artesian supply or by pump wells, and the board also to be empowered to determine the locations in the state where the river waters may properly be impounded for irrigation—in general, to become, through iits reports, an authoritative publicity bureau, that people within or outside the stae may have proper information.

"Of more importance, the board should be such that any person or number of persons desiring to organize a corporation to carry on irrigation shall be able to obtain a charter from the secretary of state only under the advice and by the consent of the board. The board should consist of men of marked ability and understanding in their respective state, such as the secretary of agriculture, the professor of engineering of the state university and able engineers."

Mr. Barstow in all probability will introduce his suggestion to the delegates to the nineteenth sessions of the National Irrigation Congress here in December. It always has been the purpose of the congress to assist and further movements of this nature and it is not unlikely that the congress as a body will, if the suggestion is presented on the floor here, favor resolutions urging each state to take action in such a movement.

"The West directly and the entire country indirectly are profiting immensely as a result of the movement launched and so successfully carried forward by the National Irrigation Congress. An impetus has been given to the reclamation of vast areas of desert land that has set us forward scores of years beyond the point we would now have attained through the unaided process of development dependent alone on the presence of natural resources. Too much commendation could not be given to the National Irrigation Congress and its record of achievement in practical benefit to the country."

This is the opinion of Governor M. E. Hay, of Washington, concerning the value of the work of the National Irrigation Congress, which meets this year in Chicago. Governor Hay has just addressed the congress headquarters, asserting that he hopes to be able to attend the nineteenth annual sessions of the organization here in December. Of the Chicago meeting he says:

"The choice of the City of Chicago as the place of meeting for the nineteenth sessions of the congress is a most happy one. The wonderful growth of that city is but a reflection of the development of the entire West. Its interests are bound up in the interests of the West. Chicago is the natural gateway for all that pertains to the development of the nation's resources, and the West is the great storehouse of those resources. Since that is so true, I am sure that the nineteenth congress will prove as successful as the enormity of the development movement throughout the country justifies."